32- Acute inferior Uveitis is associated with all of the following except :
a. Reiter's disease.
b. syphilis.
c. AIDS .
d. glaucoma

33- All can cause leucocoria (cat's eye) except:
a. cataract .
b. retinoblastoma.
c. persistent hyperplastic primary vitrous(PHPV).
d. squint.

34- All of the following statement about myopia are incorrect except :
a. it is commonly associated with esotropia .
b. it is commonly associated with exotropia .
c. it is corrected with high plus lens.
d. the near point of a 2 dioptre myope is at 2 meters.

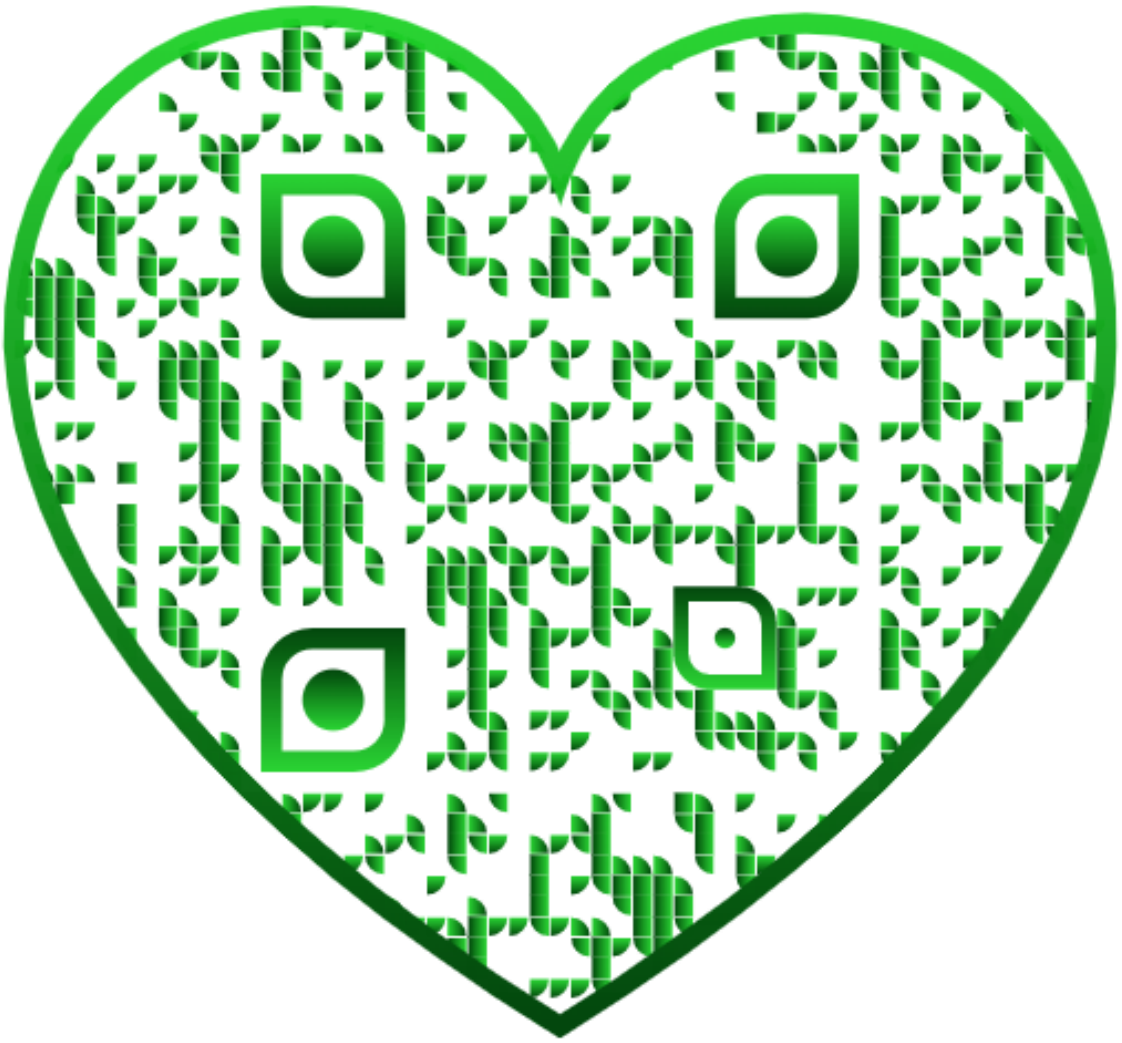
35- chlamydial infection may cause all of the following except :
a. trachoma.
b. chronic follicular conjunctivitis .
c. adult inclusion conjunctivitis .
d. neonatal conjunctivitis .

36- Regarding parasympathetic fibres of the eyeball , all are true except :
a. they travel along the nerve branch to inferior oblique muscle.
b. they synapse in the long ciliary nerve.
c. they travel in the long ciliary nerve.
d. the enter the globe near the optic nerve.

37- Visual field defects due to retinal lesions occur in :
a. superior temporal retinal artery occlusion.
b. glaucoma .
c. retinal detachment .
d. all of the above.

38- Which muscle act when the eyes look up and to the right side :
a. right superior rectus and left inferior oblique.
b. right superior rectus and right inferior oblique .
c. left medial rectus and right lateral rectus.
d. right supereior oblique and left inferior oblique.

39- Which type of refractive error is most likely to result in esotropia.
a myopia.
b. anisometropia.
c. hypermetropia.
d. astigmatism .



40- Sclera is weakest at:
a. limbus .
b. posterior pole .
c. attachment of the muscle
d. anterior pole

41- Uniocular aphakia is best corrected by:
a. Contact lens .
b. spectical lens .
c. intraocular lens.
d. magnifying lens.

42- In acute congestive glaucoma , the pupil is :
a. consticted .
b. dilated
c. moderalted dilated and oval.
d. normal.

43- Keratic precipitates (KP.s) are seen on the :
a. anterior surface of the lens.
b. posterior surface of the cornea.
c. pupillary margin.
d. iris.

44- Aqueous flare is a diagnostic sign of:
a. cataract .
b. absolute glaucoma .
c. acute iridocyclitis.
d. optic neuritis.

45- The cornea is supplied by the nerve fibers derived from :
a. trchlear nerve.
b. optic nerve
c. trigeminal nerve.
d. oculomotor nerve.

46- Topical steroids drops are contraindicated in :
a. Uveitis .
b. vernal kerato conjunctivitis.
c. episcleritis .
d. corneal ulcer.

47- Iridodenesis (tremulous iris) is a sign of :
a. Uveitis .
b. glaucoma .
c. aphakia .
d. mature cataract .

48- Blepharitis is :
(a) chronic inflammation of the lid margin.
b. acute inflammation of the lid margin.
c. suppurative infection of Zeis glands .
d. a loss of eye lashes

49- Fluorescein stain is used in :
a. diagnosis of corneal ulcer .
b. fitting of hard contact lens .
c. measuring intraocular pressure .
(d) all of the above

50- Investigation of Epiphora include all of the following except:
a. regurgitation test .
b. syringing test
c. dacryocystography.
(d) corneal sensitivity test

51- Sublaxation of the lens may be seen in all of the followings except :
a. homocysturia
b. marfan syndrome
c. trauma.
(d) Hypertension .

52- All - of the followings are signs of blunt injuries except.
a. lid eccymosis
b. surgical emphysema
(c) ptosis .
(d) presbiopia.

53- Regarding vitreous body, one is true:
(a) it is a vascular.
b. Hyaloid (Cloquet) canal passes from the cornea to the optic disc.
c. it lies with contact with choroids.
d. its volume is 1/3 of the globe volume.

54- All can cause vitreous hemorrhage except:
a. trauma .
(b) glaucoma.
(c) diabetic retinopathy.
d .central vein occlusion.

55- The following association are correct except :
a. retinoblastoma and yellowish –white fundus reflex(amaurotic cat's eye).
b. Behcet's syndrome and mouth ulcer.
c. Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome and deafness.
(d) Horner's syndrome and exophthalmos .

Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Department of Ophthalmology

Date: 27 July 2008

Candidate name:

Pass mark: 15

Choose the single most appropriate answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by √.

1. The corneal refractive index (RI) is:
   a. 1.33
   b. 1.37
   c. 1.47
   d. 1.43

2. Corneal nutrition is from:
   a. Short posterior ciliary artery
   b. Long posterior ciliary artery
   c. Anterior ciliary arteries
   d. Diffusion from aqueous humor, tear film and limbal blood vessels

3. Goniotomy is operation done in:
   a. Congenital glaucoma
   b. Congenital cataract
   c. Acute angle closure glaucoma
   d. Open angle glaucoma

4. Sudden loss of vision occurs in all except:
   a. Optic neuritis
   b. Papiloedema
   c. Retinal detachment
   d. Central retinal artery occlusion

5. Asthenopia is: Asthenopia is:-
   a. Blind eye
   b. Red eye
   c. Squinting eye
   d. Eye strain

6. Stye is:
   a. Hordeolum external
   b. Inflammation of the meibomian gland
   c. Hordeolum internal
   d. Inflammation of lacrimal gland

7. Unreasoned diplopia is caused by:
   a. Facial nerve palsy
   b. Oculomotor nerve palsy
   c. Trigeminal nerve palsy
   d. Abducent nerve palsy
8. Membranous conjunctivitis is caused by:
   a. Pseudomonas
   b. Diphtheria
   c. Fungi
   d. Gonococcus

9. Trachoma:
   a. Is a chronic infection of the conjunctiva
   b. Is a cause of chronic iridocyclitis
   c. Is transmitted sexually
   d. Mosquitoes are source of infection

10. Pinguecula is:
   a. Degeneration of the cornea
   b. Degeneration of the conjunctiva commonly on the temporal side
   c. Degeneration of the conjunctiva commonly on the nasal side
   d. Is a disease of childhood

11. Risk factors for corneal ulcers are all except:
   a. Contact lens wear
   b. Trauma to the cornea
   c. Bell's palsy
   d. Abducent nerve palsy

12. Keratomalacia occurs in:
   a. Vitamin A deficiency
   b. Vitamin B12 deficiency
   c. Iron deficiency
   d. Folate deficiency

13. Presbyopia is:
   a. Pathological recession of the near point
   b. Due to arteriosclerosis of the iris blood vessels
   c. Treated by concave lenses
   d. None of the above

14. Uveitis is seen in:
   a. Behcet disease
   b. Ankylosing spondylitis
   c. Tuberculosis
   d. All of the above

15. All are correct about crystalline lens except:
   a. Diameter 10 mm
   b. Posterior surface is less curved than the anterior surface
   c. Dioptric power inside the eye is 18 diopters
   d. Is suspended in its place by zonules attached to the ciliary body

16. All are used in the treatment of acute angle closure glaucoma except:
   a. Pilocarpine
   b. Tropicamide
   c. Acetazolamide
   d. Mannitol

17. All are field defects in glaucoma except:
   a. Annular scotoma
   b. Centro-cecal scotoma
   c. Siedel's scotoma
   d. Bjerrum's scotoma

18. Posterior vitreous detachment:
   a. Needs surgical vitrectomy
   b. Always causes vitreous haemorrhage
   c. More common in hypermetropes than myopes
   d. Associated with syneresis of the vitreous

19. All are true regarding retina except:
   a. Is transparent
   b. The thinnest area is at the fovea
   c. Thickness is 2 mm
   d. Macula lutea is 3 mm temporal to the optic disc

20. Retinal hole is caused by all except:
   a. Blunt trauma
   b. Peripheral degeneration of the retina
   c. High astigmatism
   d. High myopia

21. Optic neuritis:
   a. Is inflammation of the optic chiasm
   b. Optic disc is always swollen and inflamed
   c. Does not affect vision in the early stages
   d. Can be caused by viral infections

22. Superior quatrantanopia occurs in:
   a. Temporal lobe lesions
   b. Chiasmal lesions
   c. Parietal lobe lesions
   d. Occipital lobe lesions

23. All are side effects of acetazolamide except :
   a. Numbness of fingers and toes
   b. Hyperkalemia
   c. Renal stone formation
   d. Gastritis

24. Myopia is treated by all except
   a. Glasses
   b. Keratoplasty
   c. Contact lenses
   d. LASEK

25. Keratoconus:
   a. Causes regular astigmatism
   b. All cases need corneal graft
   c. Soft contact lenses are better than hard contact lenses
   d. Can be diagnosed by slit lamp examination

26. Incomplete oculomotor nerve palsy due to diabetes mellitus causes all the following signs except:
   a. Dilated pupil
   b. Ptosis
   c. Limitation of adduction
   d. Limitation of elevation
      depression

27. Orbital cellulitis:
   a. Is a self limiting disease
   b. Can be caused by trauma
   c. Is painless
   d. Conjunctiva is usually quite

28. Lid signs of Grave's disease include all except:
   a. Ptosis
   b. Lid retraction
   c. Lid lag
   d. Infrequent blinking

29. Evisceration is:
   a. Excision of the eye ball, leaving the optic nerve, extraocular muscles, conjunctiva and Tenon's capsule
   b. Removal of all intraocular contents, leaving the optic nerve, sclera Tenon's capsule, conjunctiva and extraocular muscles
   c. Removal of all the orbital contents enclosed within the orbital periosteum with or without the eye lids
   d. None of the above

30. Causes of subconjunctival haemorrhage:
   a. Ocular trauma
   b. Fracture of the base of the skull
   c. Cataract surgery
   d. All of the above

Good Luck

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sixth year (batch 15)
Date : 13 / 7 / 2003
Time allowed : two hours

Ophthalmology Examination (MCQ part)

Mark the best correct single answer in each of the followings:

1- The lens develop from
a- neuroectoderm
b- mesoderm
c- surface ectoderm
d- endoderm
e- all of the above

2- Colour sense is a function of
a- bipolar cells
b- retinal pigment epithelial cells
c- cones
d- rods
e- cones and rods

3- All of the followings are signs of trachoma except
a- conjunctival follicles
b- trichiasis
c- cataract
d- corneal opacity
e- post-trachomatous degeneration

4- Subluxation of the lens may be seen in all of the followings except
a- homocystinuria
b- Marfan syndrome
c- trauma
d- hypertension
e- progressive myopia

5- All of the followings are signs of blunt injuries except
a- lid ecchymosis
b- surgical emphysema
c- traumatic ptosis
d- subconjunctival haemorrhage
e- congenital glaucoma

6- The lipid tear film is produced by
a- gland of Krause
b- meibomian gland
c- gland of Manz
d- orbital lacrimal gland
e- salivary gland

7- One is true about the vitreous body
a- The volume is 10 cc in adults
b- It is avascular
c- Hyaloid(Cloquet) canal passes from the cornea to the optic disc
d- It lies in contact with choroid
e- Its volume is 1/3 of the globe volume

8- All can cause leukocoria(cats eye) except
a- cataract
b- retinoblastoma
c- persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous
d- retinal detachment
e- squint

9 – All can cause vitreous haemorrhage except
a – trauma
b – keratoconus
c – diabetic retinopathy
c – central retinal vein occlusion
e – retinal tear

10 – All are pupil dilating eye drops except
a – pilocarpine
b – tropicamide
c – atropine
d – phenylephrine
e – homatropine

11 – About chemical injuries, one is true
a – lids are usually not involved
b – corneal perforation can occur
c – acids are neutralized with acids
d – acids are more serious than alkalis
e – exenteration is the treatment of choice

12 – Acute anterior uveitis is associated with all of the followings except
a – Reiter's disease
b – syphilis
c – AIDS
d – ankylosing spondylitis
e – glaucoma

13 – Acute red eye is caused by all of the following except
a – acute congestive glaucoma
b – iridocyclitis
c – conjunctivitis
d – central retinal artery occlusion
e – keratitis

14 – All of the following statements about myopia are incorrect except
a – It is commonly associated with esophoria
b – It is commonly associated with exophoria
c – It is corrected with high plus lens
d – The near point of a 2 dioptre myope is at 2 meters
e – It is a very rare error of refraction

15 – All of the following statements about accommodation are incorrect except
a – The amplitude of accommodation is completely lost by the age of 45 years
b – There is strict relationship between accommodation and convergence(AC/A ratio)
c – It could be abolished in children by tropicamide eye drops
d – The range of accommodation increases with age
e – Myope patients use accommodation for distant objects more than emmetropes

16 – The most common cause of acute bacterial conjunctivitis worldwide is
a – staphylococcus aureus
b – staphylococcus albus
c – streptococcus pneumoniae
d – corynebacterium diphtheriae
e – haemophilus influenzae

17 – Chlamydial infections may cause all of the followings except
a – trachoma
b – chronic follicular conjunctivitis
c – adult inclusion conjunctivitis
d – dendritic corneal ulcer
e – neonatal conjunctivitis

18 – Identify the incorrect in these statements about parasympathetic fibers of the eyeball
a – They travel along the nerve branch to the inferior oblique muscle
b – They synapse in the ciliary ganglion
c – They travel in the long ciliary nerve
d – They enter the globe near the optic nerve
e – They terminate in the iris and ciliary body

19 – Visual field defects due to retinal lesions occur in
a – superior temporal retinal artery occlusion
b – glaucoma
c – retinitis pigmentosa
d – retinal detachment
e – all of the above

- *Natural protective mechanisms of conj. include*
  - Low temperature
  - Flushing due to tears
  - Blinking of eyelids
  - All of above
- *Follicles are not seen in which of the following:*
  - Spring catarrah
  - Trachoma
  - Adenovirous conj.
  - Streptococcal conj.
- *Angular conjunctivitis is caused by:*
  - Staphylococcus
  - Pneumococcus
  - Virus
  - Morax-axenfield bacillus
- *Eye should be bandaged in:*
  - Corneal ulcer
  - Purulent conj.
  - Glaucoma
  - Retinal detachment
- *Cobblestone appearance of conj. Seen in:*
  - Spring catarrh
  - Angular conj.
  - Membranous conj.
  - trachoma
- *Sequelae of trachoma include:*
  - Pseudoptosis
  - Entropion
  - Trichiasis
  - All of the above
- *The pathognomonic feature of trachoma are all except:*
  - Follicles
  - Papillae
  - herbert's pits
  - pannus

- *True membranous conj.caused by:*
  - Trachoma
  - Morax-axenfield bacillus
  - Virus
  - diphtheria
- *Phlyctenular conj. Is due to:*
  - Pneumococcus
  - Pseudomonus
  - Allergy to endogenous protein
  - Allergy to exogenous protein
- *Pinguecula is due to the infiltration of:*
  - Hyaline
  - Lipid
  - Calcium
  - Fatty acids
- *Bitot's spots are associated with:*
  - Vitamin D deficiency
  - Vitamin E deficiency
  - Vitamin A deficiency
  - All of the above
- *The treatment of angular conj. Is:*
  - Oxytetracyclines
  - Zinc oxide
  - Both
  - none
- *Deficiency of vitamin A can cause all except:*
  - Xerosis
  - Keratomalacia
  - Dermoid
  - Night blindness
- *Tranta's spots seen in:*
  - Blepharitis
  - Vernal conjunctivitis
  - Phylctenular conj.
  - Herpes keratitis

• نماذج لطلاب متفوقين :

الامين النور

الدفعة 24

حصل على 147 من 150 في اختبار العيون

الترتيب الاول

المرجع الاساسي التركاوي واضافة بعض اللمسات من الرفاعي

انصح الطلاب بقراءة التركاوي اكثر من مره والاهتمام بالنماذج ...

علاء القدسي

الدفعة ال 25

قرات العيون من الرفاعي والتركاوي .....حصلتوا على 142 من150.....نصيحتي للطلاب الالمام بالمعلومات الأساسية لان الاختبار سهل جدا .....عدم التشتت بين الكتب خلوا المرجع الاساسي الرفاعي وضيفوا الحاجات الناقصة من التركاوي.....ربنا يوفقكم .....

عبدالرحمن الطيري

الدفعة ال25

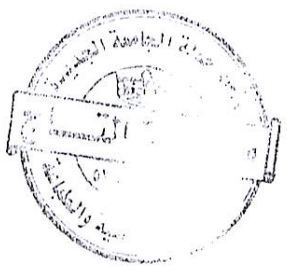
الحمدلله انا حصلت على امتياز في العيون ، واحنا خمسة طلاب الي حصلنا امتياز ،

انا قرأت اغلب المواضيع من التركاوي ، ومواضيع من الرفاعي ،

وراجعت محاضرات الدكاترة ، لأنها مهمة جدا جدا ، بالذات في الاسئلة المباشرة ، وامتحان الشفوي ،

بالتوفيق

الدرجة كانت 150/136 والحمد لله.



➢ *Define the following :*

- Angle closure glaucoma.
- Staphyloma.
- Sympathetic ophthalmitis.
- Scotoma.
- Trachoma.
- Ametropia.
- Endophthalmitits.
- Myopia.
- Entropion
- Vernal kerato-conjunctivitis.
- LASER.
- Accommodation.
- Descemetocele.
- Canal of schlemm.
- Heterophoria.
- Proptosis.
- Strabismus.
- Excentration.
- Migraine.
- Keratoconus.
- Blindness.
- Panophthalmitis.
- Hypermyopia.
- Congenital cataract.
- Hyphaema.
- Presbyopia.
- Aphakia.
- Chalazion.
- blindness according to WHO.
- pterygium and pseudo-pterygium.
- Papilledema.
- Optic neuritis.
- Astigmatism.
- Enucleation.
- Ditichiasis.
- Symblepharon.
- Photophobia.
- Uvitis , symptoms of anterior uvitis?
- Nystagmus .
- Amblyopia .
- Pseudophakia .
- Glaucoma.
- Age – related macular degeneration .
- Anisometropia.

➢ *Enumerate :*

- *For each of the following enumerate four important relevant :*
  - Structures passing through inferior orbital fissure.
  - Differential diagnosis of painful red eye.
  - Causes of orbital cellulitis.
  - complications of alkaline burn.
  - Signs of aphakia.
  - Complications of blow-out fracture.
  - Clinical feature of congenital glaucoma.
  - Ocular uses of atropine.
  - Signs of acute angle-closure glaucoma.
  - Fundus signs of central retinal vein occlusion.
  - Signs of sixth nerve palsy.
  - Signs of pre-proliferative diabetic retinopathy.
  - Signs of corneal ulcer.
  - Signs of acute iridocyclitis.
  - Signs of background diabetic retinopathy.
  - Branches of ophthalmic artery .
  - Content of medial wall of the orbital cavity .
  - Uses of fluorescein dye in ophthalmology .
  - Indications of LASER in ophthalmology .
  - Methods of correction of refractive errors.
  - Methods of examination of the retina .
  - Causes of ptosis .
  - Common ocular complication of diabetes mellitus .
  - Causes of sudden painless loss of vision
  - Uses of ultrasonography in ophthalmology.
  - Differential diagnosis of cat's eye (leukocorea).
  - Structures passing through the lateral wall of the cavernous sinus.
  - Causes of physiological mydriasis.
  - Ocular side effects of topical corticosteroid drugs.
  - Complication of iridocyclitis.
  - Aphakia.
  - Paralytic squint.
  - Signs of third nerve palsy .
  - Ocular indication of corticosteroid drugs .
  - Characteristic features of dendritic corneal ulcer .
  - Causes of Leukocoria .
  - Cuases of Complicated cataract .

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty Of Medicine
& health sciences.
Department Of Ophthalmology

Date: 3 - 6 -2000
Time : 9.00 am – 1100 am

All questions should be answered:

1. Discus with drawing the structures which pass through the superior orbital fissure (5 marks).
2. Enumerate the different causes of ptosis (5 marks).
3. Discus the differential diagnosis of childhood leukocoria. (5 marks).

Good luck

45

20

(8)

B. Essay part:

total essay marks 20

1- Discuss briefly ocular manifestation of thyrotoxicosis 5 marks

٣٥

2- How can you localize the site of lesion in the visual pathway by studying the visual field defect. Give five examples with diagram. 5marks

٣٧

3- Mention five main causes of defective vision in children, discuss briefly management and prevention of one of them. 5marks

٣٤٧

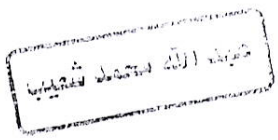
A 34 years old woman presented with red left eye 3 days ago, it was associated with blurred vision And dull ache was referred to the eyebrow.

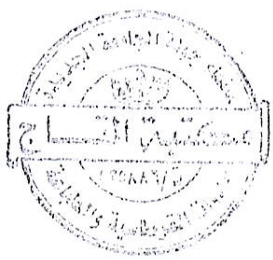
Ophthalmic Examination :	Right eye (OD)	Left eye (OS)
Visual acuity	6/6	6/12
Conjunctiva	normal	Ciliary injection
Cornea	normal	Keratic precipitates
Anterior Chamber	norma	Flare and Cells
Pupils	normal	miotic
Intraocular pressure	15 mmgh	17 mmg
Corneal fluorescein test	negative	negative
Ocular motality	normal	normal

Comment briefly on the differential diagnosis, clinical diagnosis and treatment of this case.

5 marks

Good luck





(47)

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أسئلة شفهي

- definition of pterygium
diabetic retinopathy treatment?
وهذه اسئلة اخرى من العام الماضي:
الدكتور الأصيحي والدكتور لؤي

MYOPIA: definition, type...
- How to know if the lens glasses is concave or convex?
- How to treat myopia?
- Complications of cataract surgery?
- Complications of myopia?
- Relation of facial palsy to eye and its treatment?
- The first question is why you were glasses?

- What is the complication of high myopia?
- What is the main complain of patient with myopia?
- What is the effect of blunt trauma on lens, retina, and optic nerve?
- What is the management of congenital cataract?
- What are the causes of retinal detachment?
- How many layers in the cornea and how many layers in the retina?
- The viral infection which affect the eye?
- How we can know the herpes zoster in eye?
- What is the term which is used to describe the presence of pus in the anterior chamber?
- What are the signs and symptoms of thyrotoxicosis in eye?
- What you know about Horner's syndrome?
- What are the types of error of refraction?
- Define myopia and how you can treat it ?
- Define hypermyopia and tell what you know about it is treatment?
- What contain of eye?
- What is the uveal tract?
- What is the medication that cause cataract?
- What is cataract and mention it's types?
- Talk about the treatment of cataract?
- Names of operations of cataract?
- 30years old man with painful red eye , what is your differential diagnosis?
-
- What is the term which is used to describe the presence of blood in the anterior chamber?

أسئلة الدكتور طلال حيدر
- Define the glaucoma?
- Pathogeneses of glaucoma?
- How to measure intraocular pressure in details?
- Is the increase in the intracranial pressure leads to increase in the intraocular pressure?
- Which one has more pressure brain or eye?

- What is anatomy of lens?
- What are the types of nucleus?
- Definition of congenital cataract?
- What are the types of corneal opacity?
- What is the cause of the corneal opacity?

أسئلة الدكتور عبد المغني البراق
- Define trachoma, classification, treatment?

What is trichiasis and what is the cause?

أسئلة الدكتورة آمال نعمان
- What is myopia?
- What is ptosis and mention it is causes?
- Types of surgery in cataract?

(48)

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Phako emulsification in cataract surgery (its advantages)

الدكتور عدنان ثابت

- Draw the lens structure? ص١٢٦
- Number of zonules of Zinn and its insertion? ص٢٠
- Mechanism of accommodation? ص٢٢
- Causes of loss of accommodation? ص٢١
- Anatomy of anterior angle? ص٢٤
- Types of lenses in lens implantation surgery? ص٢٢٢

Another Doctors:

- Viral infections of the eye? every structure invaded by diffrent virus.
- Definition of accommodation? ص٢٢
- Investigation and treatment of retroplasty tumor? ص٢٣٥، ٢٣٦
- What is the definition of hyphemia? ص١١
- What is the differential diagnosis of leukocornea? ص٢٢٨
- Definition of iridocyelitis? ص١١٥
- What you know about Horner's syndrome? ص١٣
- Mention the structures of superior orbital fissure? ص٢٤
- Squint (investigation, def., treatment, and causes? ص٢٠٤
- Definition of uvitis, symptoms of anterior uvitis? ص١١٥، ١١٦
- Define stigmatism? ص٢١٩
- Treatment of corneal ulcer? ص٩٠
- Management of F.B of eye?
- What is hyphyma? ص١١

MCQ ١٢ ٥ إجابة السؤال رقم

according to kanski the answer would be trachoma

but I think the correct format of the question was:
all are apportunistic occular infections in AIDS except:
CMV
Chlamydia trachomatis
Herpes zoster
Pneumocysis Carinii pneumonia
toxoplasmosis

that is why the students chose Pneumocysis Carinii pneumonia
if they just said Pneumocysis Carinii without adding pneumonia

(as Pneumocysis Carinii causes choroidal pneumocystosis)

that's right....
thank you

pneumocystis jiroveci not Pneumocysis Carinii as the name has been changed.

(49)

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Science
Dept.of Ophthalmology

Fifth Year (Batch: 24)
Date: 13 February 2012
Time Allowed: 1 hour

Candidate's Name:
.....
...

* إختبار العام للطبي 2012 *

Ophthalmology Examination

Assay part

Total Marks: 30

Answer the following questions

* 2012 *

Question No. 1

Define LASER and mention five uses of LASER in Ophthalmology? 5 marks

Page · 249 P. 251

Question No. 2

Mention five structures developed from Mesoderm? P 2 5marks

Question No. 3

10 marks

Discuss briefly:

a. Methods of correcting aphakia. P 137
b. Types of anesthesia used in ophthalmology.
c. Main causes of unilateral watering of eye
d. Causes of isolated oculomotor cranial nerve palsy.
e. Clinical Signs of herpes simplex Keratitis P 94

3-d. P 194. Aneurysm

(1)

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Question No. 4

5 Marks

a. Trachoma is the second common cause of Blindness world wide:

b. How does it cause blindness?

c. Discuss briefly the prevention of Trachoma. (P.771) (P.591)

① Combat of flies ② Raising the standard of the population health educations programs ③ Avoiding predisposing factors ④ Avoid sources of Infection.

Question No. 5

5 Marks

A 40 years old woman presented to ophthalmic OPD complaining of severe pain , loss of vision in her right eye with severe headache for the last few hours .

a. What is the differential diagnosis of this case ?

b. How do you manage such a case ?

GOOD LUCK

(2)

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences.
Dept. of Ophthalmology 7/8/2010

Fifth Year (Batch: 23)
Date: 7th. August 2010
Time allowed: 1 hour

Total Marks: (30)

Answer the following questions

1-Discuss with drawing the structures which pass through Superior Orbital Fissure P. 24 (5 marks)

2- Enumerate four causes of the followings: (10marks)

a. Ptosis P. 55
b. Leucocoria P 228
c. Complicated Cataract P. 134
d. Uniocular watering of eye
e. Sudden loss of Vision? 225

3-Mention briefly the clinical feature of the followings: (10 marks)

a. Herpes Simples Keratitis? 94 , P. 95
b. Active trachoma.
c. Congenital Glaucoma. P. 147 – 148
d. Diabetic Retinopathy. P. 165
e. Acute dacryocystitis P. 65

4- A 34 years old woman presented with red left eye 3 days ago, It was associated with blurred vision and dull ache pain and was referred to eyebrow.
Ophthalmic Examination:

	Rt. Eye (OD)	Lt. Eye (OS)
Visual Acuity	6/6	6/18
IOP	15mmgh	17 mmgh
Eyelids	Normal	Oedema
Conjunctiva	Normal	Ciliary Injection
Cornea	Normal	K. P's
A/C	Normal	Miosis
Lens	Normal	Normal
Ocular Motility	Normal	Normal
Posterior Segment	Normal	Normal

Discuss Briefly differential diagnosis, provisional diagnosis and treatment of this case. (5marks)

9

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احلال السنحاني

مكتبة التاج

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Department of Ophthalmology

Fifth year (22)
Date: 1st August 2009
Time allowed: 2 hour

2009

Candidate Name: _____

Answer all questions: (15 degrees)

1. A 30 years old female patient presents with bilateral follicular conjunctivitis , diffuse punctate epithelial keratopathy and a palpable small preauricular lymph node.
   Write two differential diagnosis ? (2 degrees)

2- A 60 year-old patient presents with acute onset of right ptosis , exotropia , intorsion of down gaze , limited elevation and depression and dilated right pupil. What is your diagnosis? (2 degrees)

2- Write two common causes of cotton wool spots in the retina? (2 degrees) ① Pre-proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy ② Grade 3 & hypertensive Retinopathy

3-Whate is the most common cause of unilateral proptosis in children? (2 degrees)

4- Write three structures derived from the surface ectoderm? (3 degrees)

5- Write two causes of corneal transparency? (2 degrees)

6 –Write two structures pass through optic foramen? (2 degrees)

١٥

Good Luck

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine
Dept. of Ophthalmology

5th Year(Batch no.22)
Date: 23 July 2009
Time: One hour

Answer all questions.

Total marks 30

1) For each of the following list four important relevant. 20marks

1. Branches of Ophthalmic artery. p. 7
2. Contents of medial wall of the orbital cavity. p. 24
3. Uses of fluorescen dye in ophthalmology. p. 90 (Cornea)?
4. Ocular uses of Atropine. p. 258
5. Indications of LASER in Ophthalmology p. 253
6. Methods of correction of refractive errors. p. 216 – p. 221
7. Methods of examination of the retina. p. 160
8. Causes of ptosis. p. 55
9. Common ocular complication of diabetes mellitus. p. 265
10. Causes of shallow anterior chamber p. 11

2) Define the following terms. 10marks

1. Blindness p. 225
2. Nystagmus p. 219 → Involuntary back and forth or cyclical movement of the eye
3. Astigmaism p. 208
4. Amblyopia p. 208
5. Pseudophakia p. 132
6. Endophalmitis p. 122
7. Trachoma p. 75
8. Glaucoma p. 149
9. Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) p. 171
10. Keratoconus p. 100

عبد الله محمد شعيب

Good luck.

(17)

عبد الله محمد شعيب

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Dept. of Ophthalmology
M.B, B.S Examination

(Batches 19& 20)
Date : 12/1/2008
Time Allowed:1 Hour

Ophthalmology Examination (Assay Part) (20 marks)

Answer the following questions

1. Write short notes on the followings (8 marks)
   a. Chalazion
   b. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis ص ٨١
   c. Keratoconus ص ١٠٠
   d. Congenital Glaucoma ص ١٤٣ ، ص ١٤٧
2. Define blindness, mention five causes of blindness world wide and discuss briefly prevention of one of them. ص ٥٥٥ (6 marks)
   prevention ص ٥٦٠
3. Draw and lable the picture of the fundus, mention three methods to examine the fundus ص ١٥٩-١٦٠ (6 marks)

GOOD LUCK

30

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Ophthalmic Department

Fifth year (21)
2 August, 2008
Time allowed: 2 hours

Total marks: 60 marks
Essay paper: 20 marks
MCQ paper: 40 marks

عبد الله محمد شعيب

Candidate name :

Answer all questions and illustrate your answers with diagrams when possible

Q 1:

A 60 years old woman attended the main casualty department with nausea and vomiting. She said that her right eye is painful and red. Vision is reduced. She wears glasses for near and distance.
On examination the casualty officer found that the vision is reduced to counting fingers and the eye is red, the cornea appeared cloudy, the pupil was oval and dilated on the affected side. Fundus exam was not possible because of hazy media.

a- What is the diagnosis? (One mark)
b- How do you confirm the diagnosis? (One mark)
c- What are the medical and surgical treatments? (Three marks)

Q2:

Mention all the structures passing through the superior orbital fissure? (Three marks)

Q3:

Write three family groups of medications used in the treatment of open angle glaucoma naming one example for each? (Three marks)

Q4:

Write short notes on:

a- Treatment of vitamin A deficiency (Three marks)
b- Signs of acute iridocyclytis (Three marks)

Q5:

Write 6 causes for leukocorea in childhood? (Three marks)

(31)

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Ophthalmic Department

Fifth year (21)
2 August, 2008
Time allowed: 2 hours

Total marks: 60 marks
Essay paper: 20 marks
MCQ paper: 40 marks

عبد الله محمد شعيب

Candidate name : طارق محمد أحمد ثابت

Answer all questions and illustrate your answers with diagrams when possible

Q 1:

A 60 years old woman attended the main casualty department with nausea and vomiting. She said that her right eye is painful and red. Vision is reduced. She wears glasses for near and distance.

On examination the casualty officer found that the vision is reduced to counting fingers and the eye is red, the cornea appeared cloudy, the pupil was oval and dilated on the affected side. Fundus exam was not possible because of hazy media.

a- What is the diagnosis? (One mark)
b- How do you confirm the diagnosis? (One mark)
c- What are the medical and surgical treatments? (Three marks)

Q2:

Mention all the structures passing through the superior orbital fissure? (Three marks)

Q3:

Write three family groups of medications used in the treatment of open angle glaucoma naming one example for each? (Three marks)

Q4:

Write short notes on:

a- Treatment of vitamin A deficiency (Three marks)
b- Signs of acute iridocyclytis (Three marks)

Q5:

Write 6 causes for leukocorea in childhood? (Three marks)

1. Retinoblastoma
2. Congenital Cataract
3. Toxoplasmosis
4. retinopathy of prematurity.
5. Coats disease.
6. Toxocariasis.

(31)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

SANA'A UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
DEPT. OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SIX YEAR(BATCH 19 &20)
DATE :7TH. JULY 2007
TIME ALLOWED ONE HOUR

OPHTHALMIC EXAMINATION — TOTAL MARKS 15

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1- FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING LIST FOUR IMPORTANT RELEVANTS: 5 MARKS

A. CAUSES OF SUDDEN PAINLESS LOSS OF VISION. P. 225
B. USES OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN OPHTHALMOLOGY. محاضرة د. صالح
C. D/D. OF AMAURETIC CAT'S EYE (LEUKOCORIA). ص ٢٢٨
D. STRUCTURES PASSING THROUGH THE LATERAL WALL OF THE CAVERNOUS SINUS. ص ٩٥
E. CAUSES OF .PHYSIOLOOGICAL MYDRIASIS.

2- WRITE SHORT NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING: 5 MARKS

A. MALPOSITION OF THE LID.
B. VERNAL KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS. ص ٨١
C. HERPS SIMPLEX KERATITIS. ص ٩٤
D. HORNER SYNDROME.
E. ASTIGMATISM. ص ٢٨٩

عبد الله محمد شعيب

3- DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS. 5 MARKS

A. ACCOMODATION.
B. SCOTOMA.
C. ENUCLEATION.
D. DITICHIASIS. → Condition in which there are 2 rows of eyelashes one or both, being directed inward towards the eye [taber's medical cyclopedia]
E. SYMBLYPHARON. ← adhesion B/W Conjunctiva & eyeball
F. ENDOPHTHALMITIS ص ١١٢
G. PROPTOSIS. ص ٣٣
H. PSEUDOPAKIA. ص ١٣٥
I. PTOSIS. ص ٥٥
J. AMAUROSIS FUGAX → Sudden loss of vision due to embolisation of retinal circulation.

. Horner syndrome :- Syndrome characterized by contraction of the pupil, partial ptosis of the eye lids, enophthalmos & Sometimes [miosis, ptosis, anhydrosis] Taber's medical encyclopedia

- SCOTOMA :- it is an absolute or relative area of depressed visual function (non-seeing areas) surrounded by normal vision. Commonly seen in glucoma, optic neuritis, ... etc. Basic opth.

GOOD LUCK

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Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Dept. of Ophthalmology
M.B., Ch.B. Examination

Sixth year(batch 17)
Date : 24/ 7/ 2006
Time allowed: two hours

Ophthalmology Examination (written part)

Answer the following questions: Total marks: 30

1) Define: (2 marks)
   a- Staphyloma. c- Ophthalmia neonatorum.
   b- Field of vision. d- Lagophthalmos.
2) Mention four of each of the following:(5 marks)
   a- Signs of acute iridocyclitis.
   b- Central field defects in primary open angle glaucoma.
   c- Complications of perforated corneal ulcer.
   d- Causes of epiphora.
   e- Ophthalmic uses of fluorescein.
3) For each of the following, enumerate four important relevants:(5 marks)
   a- Indications of topical pilocarpine nitrate.
   b- Aetiology of hypermetropia.
   c- Uses of cover test.
   d- Ocular complications of orbital cellulites.
   e- Signs of siderosis bulbi.
4) Draw a labeled diagram of pupillary light reflex.(3 marks)
5) A female patient, 18 years old with history of subacute bacterial endocarditis, presented with sudden complete painless loss of vision in the left eye six hours ago. By ophthalmic examination, VA was 6/6 in the right eye(OD) and no light perception in the left eye(OS). The right eye was normal while the left eye had a semidilated non-reactive pupil to direct light but reacted well consensually and its fundus showed milky white retina with charry red spot appearance of the fovea. Comment briefly on DD, possible diagnosis, and its treatment.(5 marks).
6) Mention four differences between the components of each pair of the following: (make your answer in a table form) (10 marks)
   a- Concomitant squint and paralytic squint.
   b- Spring catarrh(VKC) and trachoma.
   c- Keratoglobus and keratoconus.
   d- Senile cataract and complicated cataract.
   e- Papilloedema and papillitis

Good Luck

33

38

Sana`a University
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Dept. of Ophthalmology

Sixth year(batch 18)
Date : 10/ 7/ 2006
Time allowed: one and half hour

Ophthalmology Examination

Total marks: 15

Answer the following questions:

1) Define: (2 marks)
   a- Photophobia
   b- Amblyopia ص ٢٠٨
   c- Scotoma ص ١٧٨
   d- Astigmatism ص ٢١٩

2) Mention four signs for each of the following:(4 marks)
   a- Aphakia ص ١٢٧
   b- Paralytic squint ص ٢١٢
   c- Pre-proliferative diabetic retinopathy ص ١٦٥
   d- Vitamin A deficiency ص ٢٢٦

3) For each of the following, enumerate four important relevants:(4 marks)
   a- Indications of ophthalmic LASERs ص ١٥١
   b- Causes of complicated cataract
   c- Ocular side effects of topical corticosteroid drugs
   d- Complications of iridocyclitis ص ١١٥

4) Draw a labeled diagram of the different layers of the cornea and mention the pre-corneal tear film layers.(3 marks) ص ٨٧

5) A male patient, 54 years old, presented with painless gradual diminution of vision. Mention four possible causes including lines of treatment of only one of the causes.(2 marks)

oily watery epithelial

- Opthalmic Laser ① photocoagulation in retina → diabetic retinopathy. → CRVO, ROP → retinal tear.
- iris → Iridotomy in acute congestive glaucoma. angle → trabeaCoplasty → Cyclophoto Coagula
- To remove corneal suture.
- ② Surgical laser → iridotomy in ACAG
  → ant. capsulotomy in ECCE.
  → post.
- ③ excimer → Photorefractive keratotomy.

D.Dx of Painless gradual ↓ vision :-
① progressive myopia.
② vitrious opasity.
③ Caterct.
④ retinitis pigmintosa. 10
⑤ diabetic retinopathy. (34)

37

B. Essay part: total essay marks 20

1- Discuss briefly ocular manifestation of thyrotoxicosis 5 marks

2- How can you localize the site of lesion in the visual pathway by studying the visual field defect. Give five examples with diagram. 5marks

3- Mention five main causes of defective vision in children, discuss briefly management and prevention of one of them. 5marks

A 34 years old woman presented with red left eye 3 days ago, it was associated with blurred vision And dull ache was referred to the eyebrow.

Ophthalmic Examination :	Right eye (OD)	Left eye (OS)
Visual acuity	6/6	6/12
Conjunctiva	normal	Ciliary injection
Cornea	normal	Keratic precipitates
Anterior Chamber	normal	Flare and Cells.
Pupils	normal	miotic
Intraocular pressure	15 mmgh	17 mmg
Corneal fluorescein test	negative	negative
Ocular motility	normal	normal

Comment briefly on the differential diagnosis, clinical diagnosis and treatment of this case.

5 marks

Good luck

35

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

SANA'A UNIVERSITY — SIX YEAR (BATCH SEVENTEEN)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES — DATE: 27 AUGUEST 2005

DEPT. OF OPHTHALMOLOGY — TIME: 9.00 - 10.30 A.M.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (TOTAL MARKS 15)

1) A- DRAW AND LABEL THE DIFFERENT PARTS IN A VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH THE UPPER LID. ص ٤١

B- MENTION THE CAUSES OF PTOSIS. ص ٥٥ (5 MARKS)

عبد الله محمد شعيب

2) MENTION BRIEFLY THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF THE FOLLOWINGS: (6 MARKS)

A- ACUTE DACRYOCYCTITIS. ص 65

B- DENDRITIC CORNEAL ULCER. ص ٩٤ ، ص ٩٥

C- PRIMARY ACUTE CONGESTIVE GLAUCOMA. ص ١٤٧-١٤٨

3) DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS: (4 MARKS)

A- AMETROPIA. ص ٢١٦

B- BLINDNESS. ص ٢٢٥

C- SCOTOMA. ص ١٧٨

D - PANOPHTHALMITIS. ص ١٢٢

GOOD LUCK

-5 ½ — 10 — 15 — 11 — 36

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine& Health Sciences
Dept. of Ophthalmology
M.B,Ch.B. Examination

Sixth Year (Batch 17)
Date: 17/9/2005
Time Allowed: one and half hour

Ophthalmology Examination (Assay Part)

(20 Marks)

Answer the following questions:

1) Mention the precorneal tear film layers, what are the causes, investigations of Dry Eye. (4 marks)

2) Define Keratoconus , What are the early and late signs of it and How it is managed. (4 marks)

3) Mention four important Ocular Manifestation of the followings : (4 marks)
   a- Diabetes Mellitus.
   b- Thyrotoxicosis.
   c- Acquired immune deficiency Syndrome.
   d- Vitamin A deficiency.

4) Discuss briefly the common presentation, special investigations and treatment of Retinoblastoma. (4 marks)

5) A child, 3 years old, was presented by his parents as having lacrimation 2 years ago. They noticed that he dislikes lightered areas & prefers dark areas. The parents seeked medical advice and were given eye drops for their child for long time but the condition did not improve.
   By Ophthalmic examination , corneae were found to be hazy and enlarged with deep AC , Fluorescein test was negative , Both eyes showed thinned sclera while the left eye had limbal staphyloma.
   Comment briefly on differential diagnosis, possible diagnosis and its management. (4 marks)

Good Luck

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Dept. of Ophthalmology
M.B,B.S Examination

Sixth Year (Batch 16)
Date : 10/7/2004
Time Allowed:1 Hour

Ophthalmology Examination (Assay Part) (20 marks)

Answer the following questions

1) write short notes on the followings (8 marks)

a. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus

b.- watery eye

2) Discuss briefly the possible chiasmal disorders and their corresponding visual field defects (6 marks)

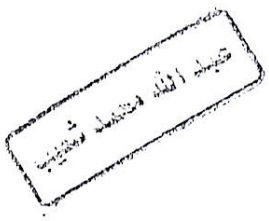
3) A 35-years old woman presented with left red eye 3 days ago, associated with blurred vision and dull ache in the left eye that was referred to the eyebrow.

Ophthalmic examination:

	Right eye(OD)	Left eye(OS)
Visual acuity	6/6	6/12
Conjunctiva	Normal	Ciliary injection
Cornea	Normal	Keratic precipitates
Anterior chamber	Normal	Flare and cells
Pupils	Normal	Miotic
Intraocular pressure	14 mmHg	17 mmHg
Corneal fluorescein test	Negative	Negative
Ocular motility	Normal	Normal

Comment briefly on the differential diagnosis, clinical diagnosis and treatment of this case. (6 marks)

GOOD LUCK



13 (38)

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

طبعا بالتاكيد لاحظتم جميعا عدم وجود نماذج امتحانات الترم للسنوات ٢٠٠٣ و ٢٠٠٤ وذلك بسبب ان الامتحان في هذه السنوات كان عن هيئة ١٥ سؤال (عدد ٤ فقط لكل من) في نفس الورقة.

لكن بعد الله احد الاخوة من السنة الماضية تذكر هذه الاسئلة:

- Types of iridocyclitis
- Drugs that induce cataract
- Types of ptosis ص ٥٥
- WHO classification of trachoma ص ٦٧
- Complications of herpes zoster ص ٩٦
- Types of drabetic RP ص ١٦٥
- Indications of keratoplasty ص ١٠٤
- S&S of acute glaucoma ص ١٤٤
- Causes of red eye ص ٢٣٦
- nerves in annulus of zinn. ص ٢٥٨
- Indications of atropine
- Complications of steroids ص ٢٥٦

- ocular manifest. of herpes zoster
- struct. pass Sup. orbit fiss.
- special investig. of retinoblastoma
- anatomical class. of uveitis
- risk factors of diabetic retinopathy

طبعا هذه الاسئلة التي تذكرها وهي اسئلة ٢٠٠٤ فقط

لذلك نترجو ممن وجدها (وهذا اكيد فالكثير معهم هذه النماذج بطريقة او باخرى) ان يكمل بقية الاسئلة بمشاركة تحت هذه المشاركة ليستفيد الجميع.

وفق الله الجميع

- proptosis
- M. gravis
- migraine
- strabismus
- excenteration

عبد الله الحمد الشريف

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana`a University
Faculty of Medicine
Dept. of Ophthalmology
M.B.,Ch.B. Examination

Sixth year (batch 15)
Date : 13 / 4 / 2003
Time allowed : one hou

Ophthalmology Examination (written part)

Answer the following questions : Total marks : 20

I) Mention four of each of the followings: (4 marks)
a) Causes of shallow anterior chamber
b) Complications of trachoma
c) Ocular manifestations of diabetes mellitus
d) Signs of retinoblastoma

II) For each of the followings , enumerate four important relevants: (4 marks)
a) Signs of 3rd nerve palsy
b) Ocular indications of corticosteroid drugs
c) Characteristic features of dendritic corneal ulcer
d) Causes of secondary glaucoma

III) A 5 year - old child, was presented by his parents as having low vision in his (l eye with grayish-white pupil (leucocoria) 4 moths ago .He was exposed to blunt traun on his (left) face 6 months ago. By examination , visual acuity was 6/12 in the right eye(OD) and 1/60 in the left eye(OS), clear cornea with nomal anterior chamber dept and contents bilarterally and the lens of the left eye is moderately opaque . Ultrason examination showed bilateral clear vitreous and normal retinae .

Comment briefly on the possible causes , diagnosis , and treatment of this case . (4 marks)

IV) Enumerate two of the most common causes of blindness and mention the prever measures of one of them . (4 marks)

V) Define (4 marks)
a) Accommodation
b) Descematocele
c) Canal of Schlemm => circular sinus encircle eyeball at limbus.
d) Heterophoria => Latent squint
abnormal V/A direction when BNf is associate due to extraocular muscle imbalance.

15 (40)

Good Luck

<23>

<69>

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine
Dept. of Ophthalmology
M.B.,Ch.B. Examination

Sixth year (batch 14)
Date : 10 / 8 / 2002
Time allowed : two hou

Ophthalmology Examination (written part)

Answer the following questions : Total marks : 40

I) Mention four of each of the followings: (10 marks)
a) Causes of proptosis ص٣٤
b) Complications of gonococcal conjunctivitis ص٤٢
c) Ocular manifestations of blunt trauma ص٤٤, ص٤٥, ص٤٦
d) Causes of leucocoria ص٢٥٨
e) Ocular manifestations of vitamin A deficiency ص٦٧

II) For each of the followings , enumerate four important relevants: (10 marks)
a) Signs of acute angle-closure glaucoma ص١٤٩
b) Causes of complicated cataract ص١٣٤
c) Fundus signs of central retinal vein occlusion ص١٧٤
d) Signs of 6th nerve palsy ص١٩٣
e) Signs of pre-proliferative diabetic retinopathy ص١٦٥

III) A child , 3 years old , was presented by his parents as having squinting left eye with yellowish-white pupil (leucocoria) . By examination , visual acuity was 6/12 in rig eye(OD) and no perception of light in left eye(OS) . He has left exotropia of 40 prisi diopter . Fundus examination showed intraocular cheesy white mass with surface vascularizations .

Comment briefly on the possible causes , diagnosis , and treatment of this case . (10 marks)

IV) Enumerate three possible causes of childhood blindness and mention the preventi measures of two of them . (5 marks) ص٢٢٧, ص٢٢٨ (prevention

V) Define (5 marks)
a) Myopia ص٢١٦
b) Entropion ص٥٣
c) Vernal kerato-conjunctivitis ص٨١
d) Heterophoria ص٢٠٨
e) LASER ص٢٢٩

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Good Luck

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<24>

<70>

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of medicine
Dep.of Ophthalmology

Six year (Batch Fourteen)
Date: 20th.July 2002
Time: 9.00Am-11.00AM

Answer the following questions:

(Total marks: 15)

1) **For each of the following list four important relevants:** (5 marks)

- A-Structures passing through the lateral wall of Cavernous Sinus
- B-Differential diagnosis of Painful Red Eye
- C- Causes of Orbital Cellulitis
- D- Complications of Alkaline Burn
- E- Signs of Aphakia

2) **Write short notes on the following** (6 marks)

- A- Hyphaema
- B- Herpes Simplex Keratitis
- C- Congenital Glaucoma

3) **Define the following terms:** (4 marks)

- A- Amblyopia
- B- Trachoma
- C- Ametropia
- D- Endophthalmitis

Good luck

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Department of Ophthalmology

Six year (Batch thirteen)
Date: 2nd of June 2001
Time: 9.00 Am-11.00 Am

Answer the following questions:- (Total marks: 15)

1) Draw a labeled diagram of a normal fundus.

2) Define the followings: -
   a- Angle closure glaucoma.
   b- Staphyloma.
   c- Sympathetic Ophthalmitis.
   d- Scotoma.

3) What are the ocular indications of corticosteriod therapy.

4) Enumerate four sings of each of the followings: -
   a- Aphakia.
   b- Corneal ulcer.
   c- Acute iridocyclitis.
   d- Background diabetic retinopathy.

5) Draw a labeled diagram of light reflex.

6) Mention four of each of the followings:
   a- Complication of orbital cellulites.
   b- Causes of ptosis.
   c- Causes of red eye.
   d- Characteristics of convex lens.

Good Luck

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sana'a University
Faculty of Medicine
Dep. Of Ophthalmology

Sixth year (batch 13)
Date: 27-6-2001
Time: 9AM-12 NOON

Ophthalmology Examination

Answer all questions: Total Marks: 60

I) Mention the ocular Manifestations of the followings: (15 marks)

a) Thyrotoxicosis.
b) Diabetes Mellitus.
c) Acquired immune Deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

II) For each of the following, list four important relevants: (10 marks)

a) Structures passing through inferior orbital fissure.
b) Complications of blow-out fracture.
c) Causes of complicated Cataract.
d) Clinical feature of congenital glaucoma.
e) Ocular uses of Atropine.

III) Write a short note on the followings: (20 marks)

a) Basal cell Carcinoma.
b) Ophthalmia Neonatrum.
c) Herpes simplex infection.
d) Astigmatism.

IV) Answer the following questions: (15 marks)

1) Draw and Label anatomy of the visual pathway and Mention the visual field defects of optic chiasmal lesions.

2) A 40 years old woman presented to ophthalmic OPD complaining of severe pain, loss of vision in her right eye with severe headache for the last few hours.
   a) What is the differential diagnosis of this case.
   b) How do you manage such case.

3) Trachoma is the second common cause of blindness worldwide.
   a) How does it cause blindness.
   b) Discuss briefly the prevention of trachoma.

Good Luck

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جامعة صنعاء
كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية
قسم العيون

الدفعة : الثانية عشرة
التاريخ: ٢٨/٦/٢٠٠٠م
الزمن: ٩ صباحا حتى ١٢ ظهرا

Illustrate your answers with diagrams where possible .

(Q1) write short notes on :

a)Layers of the cornea. (5marks).
b) Ciliary ganglia. (5marks)
c) Local and systemic side effects of atropine (5marks).

Q2) write short notes on :

a) Retinal complications of myopia (5marks).
b) Grading of hypertensive retinopathy .(5marks)
c)Vitamin A deficiency. (5marks)

Q3)Enumerate the ocular manifestations of the following:

a)Dysthyroid disease .(5marks).
b)Dendretic ulcer . (5marks)
c)Acute congestive glaucoma .(5marks).

Q)4 ;

a) Enumerate five causes of blindness in Yemen . Give an account of the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of one of them. (9marks

b) Define the following;
1) Blindnes .(1mark)
2) Hyphaema . .(1mark)
3) Presbyopia. .(1mark)
4) Aphakia. .(1mark)
5) Chalazion . .(1mark)
6) Endophthalmitis. .(1mark)

Good luck

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<74>